

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE RULES OF PROCEDURE

The International Court of Justice is the most relevant magisterial committee of the United Nations. It started working in April 1946. Its main objective is to solve international legal controversies that the States submit with international law, and to emit opinions about legal matters by specialized organs and agencies that the United Nations authorize. The General Assembly and the Security Council elect 15 judges (but in this case there will be more) who will compose the court. The official languages are French and English.

DIRECTOR: *Milton Gallardo Zepeda*

MODERATOR: *Sofia Santiesteban Escalier*

SECRETARY: *Ariadna Salazar López*

DIRECTOR

The Director will roll-call to check the attendance of the delegates at the beginning of each session. The Director will accept or reject the Pages sent to the Secretary and give the order to the Moderator to announce it. The Director can interfere into the Parliamentary Procedure if that is necessary. The Director will be qualifying the participations of the Judges during all the Court. The Director will authorize the Votes for Judgements and have the counting of them.

MODERATOR

The Moderator will have the authority to grant the floor to the judges. The Moderator will have the whole control of the committee in order to have order in the Court, any intervention from the Moderator must be respected and obeyed.

SECRETARY

The Secretary's first duty is to read the Case for the Judges. During the Deliberations, the Secretary will receive the notes and notify the Director about them, so the Secretary will be the bridge between the Judges and the Chair. Each time any Note is accepted, the Secretary has the assignment of reading the content of the Note for the whole Court. The Secretary will have the responsibility of checking all the Pages, for the Notes and for the Preliminary Roundtable Discussions.

Preliminary Roundtable Discussions: Time to discuss the legal aspects of the Case and create a potential question list. During this time, Judges may be added to a Speaker's list (specify time, questions, follow ups and points of commentary), that will remain open continuously.

Notes: Draft judgements that do not include the parties' (applicants, appellants, respondents, defendants) submissions. These build up the basis of the final judgement within the resolutions' writing. These are debated during the Formal Deliberations and work as key points for the Case and the debate of facts and evidence shown in the Deliberations. The Notes need to be sent to the Secretary by a Digital Page.

Voting: The needed percentage to pass a motion is two thirds of the committee, not only in the motions but also in the Vote for Judgement would be needed to have the majority vote on two thirds.

MOTION	TO...	RESPONSE
I make a motion to start the session.	This motion is used to open every single session after a break.	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting ... <i>"There has been a motion to open the session, all of those in favor, against. The motion clearly passes (or does not pass)."</i>
I make a motion to present the case to the Court.	This motion is used to let the Secretary explain the case to the Court.	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting ... <i>"There has been a motion to present the case to the Court, all of those in favor, against. The motion clearly passes (or not passes). The Chair would like to give the word to the Secretary for the announcement of the case"</i>
I make a motion to begin the opening speeches.	It opens the speaker's list. All the Court will be added to the list in alphabetical order. Delegates will have two minutes to recite their speech when the Moderator calls their surname to do so.	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting, then after each Judge recites the speech, the Moderator will name the next Judge to take the floor ... <i>"There has been a motion to open the speaker's list. All of those in favor, against. The motion clearly passes (or does not pass). Please Judge ____ take the floor."</i>
Point of Inquiry.	Request information from the Moderator (translations or doubts).	The Moderator grants the motion and solves the doubt of the Judge (if possible).
Point of Order.	Argue against the procedure or the accuracy of another delegate's argument.	The Judge can interrupt and the Moderator needs to correct the fallacy in the debate or the parliamentary procedure.
I make a motion to open the deliberations.	To discuss the case within the Court. Deliberations are moderated.	Deliberations' time and speaking time must be established. The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting ... <i>"There has been a motion to open the deliberations for 30 minutes with a speaking time of 45 seconds each judge.. All of those in favor, against. The motion clearly passes. (or does not pass)."</i>
I make a motion to open the formal deliberations.	To discuss previous or upcoming Notes. Formal Deliberations are unmoderated.	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting ... <i>"There has been a motion to open the formal deliberations. All of those in favor, against. The motion clearly passes. (or does not pass)."</i> The Moderator can pause the formal deliberations if the Court is out of order.

I make a motion to dismiss the Note	To avoid the formal deliberations of a Note proposed by a Judge	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting ... <i>"There has been a motion to Dismiss the Note. All of those in favor, against. The motion clearly (not) passes."</i>
I make a motion to present the resolution of the Case (specify time, questions, follow ups and comments).	To present the resolutions in the Court in an opening speech form.	The Moderator repeats the motion and then opens it to voting, proceeding with the resolution presentations ... <i>"There has been a motion to present the resolutions with (time, questions, follow ups and comments) all those in favor, against. The motion clearly (not) passes. Are there any motions on the floor? Since not, Judge ___, the floor is yours."</i> The Judge may follow-up to the answer of the question.
Point of Information.	Ask a question to the speaker during the presentation of the resolutions.	The Moderator decides to grant the motion or reject it if there are not enough motions left. <i>"Granted"</i> or <i>"There are no questions left, are there any motions on the floor?"</i>
Point of Commentary.	To make a comment during the presentation of the resolutions.	The Moderator decides to grant the motion or reject it if there are not enough motions left. <i>"Granted"</i> or <i>"There are no points of commentary left, are there any motions on the floor?"</i>
I make a motion to Vote or Judgement	To vote in the committee upon the resolutions presented.	Automatically after the last resolution is presented, the Moderator can receive the motion to open the resolutions to voting and count votes ... <i>"Are there any motions on the floor?... since not the committee will proceed to the Votes for Judgement. As we name each Judge, please say yes, no or abstain."</i>
I make a motion to close the session.	End the meeting.	The Moderator repeats the motion and opens it to voting if you think it's a good moment to end the debate ... <i>"There has been a motion to close the session, all of those in favor, against. The motion clearly (not) passes."</i>

Plaintiff - The delegate in charge of giving evidence against the Accused, the main goal of Plaintiff is to win the case and give arguments in favor of his own position, of course, relating it to International Law and arguments that will convince the Court and the Judges to declare the accused as guilty. The clue to be a good Plaintiff is to domain the Accused and close all of his arguments in advantage of your position.

Accused - The delegate in charge of defending himself with evidence to counter-argue the Plaintiff, the main goal of the Accused is winning the case with evidence that proves his innocence or, if it's possible, to prove the Plaintiff as guilty. This will be possible by proving to the Court and the Judges the arguments needed. The clue to be a good Accused is to domain the Plaintiff and counter all of his arguments in advantage of your defending to win the case.

Character's Witness - The delegates that will be in charge of giving, proving, and counter-arguing the proofs and evidence given in favor or against their witnessed side. They are the alive evidence of showing and giving fundamental facts to decide the decisions of the Judges and deciding the path to take in the Court

Judge - The delegates that will decide the final solution of the case, they need to have in mind the holes and topics needed to decide the resolution of the topics, they will have the power to transfer Notes to the Secretary and debate about that certain topic written in the Notes. The Judges will have the freedom of debate and deliberate during the sessions, to add facts, to argue against the Plaintiff or the Accused, and to give the final vote; knowing basic International Law and identifying key points for the debate is the clue to be a good Judge.